

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection (CLABSI) Common Skin Commensal in Patients >12 Months of Age, 2015

Blood culture with common skin commensal <http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/XLS/master-organism-Com-Commensals-Lists.xlsx>

No

STOP

Yes

The same common skin commensal, as found in the first culture, results in additional culture(s) drawn on separate occasions within Infection Window

No

STOP

Yes

Central line in place for more than 2 calendar days, with day of device placement being device day 1

If a patient is admitted with *only one* central line in place, e.g., tunneled or implanted central line, day of first access as an inpatient is considered day 1. "Access" is defined as line placement, infusion or withdrawal through the line. Such lines continue to be eligible for CLABSI once they are accessed until they are discontinued or the day after patient discharged from facility.

No

STOP

Yes

At least one of the following signs or symptoms:

- ☐ Fever, documented temperature $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ☐ Chills
- ☐ Hypotension

No

STOP

Yes

Blood culture that *is related* to an infection at another site (must meet all criteria)
http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/4PSC_CLABScurrent.pdf

- ☐ Meet one of the CDC/NHSN Surveillance Definitions for Specific Types of Infection
http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/17pscNosInfDef_current.pdf
- ☐ Positive blood culture occurs during Infection Window and Repeat Infection Timeframe
- ☐ Blood and site-specific specimen cultures match for at least one organism

OR

Blood and site-specific cultures do not match, and blood isolate is used to meet site-specific criterion

Yes

STOP

No

Report CLABSI

Date of event when first element within infection window used to meet CLABSI criterion occurs



Healthcare Associated Infections Prevention Program

http://health.utah.gov/epi/diseases/HAI/NHSN_surveillance_definitions

Adapted from NHSN Surveillance Definitions

<http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/acute-care-hospital/clabsi/index.html>